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Our Pacific Trade Problem President James J. Hill, of the Great

Northern railway system, in a recent not make them free. conversation, is quoted as saying that the wider extension of trade facilities in China and other Oriental countries will open a market for American products of vast proportions, but that it would be necessary for the American Government and people to make careful and comprehensive preparations in order to be able to avail themselves of the opportunity which the new conditions will offer. Mr. Hill's argument is interesting and adroit if not conclusive. It amounts to this: Of the seventy-four million people living east of the Rocky Mountains, he considers that probably one-half are supported directly or indirectly, wholly or partially, by the commerce with the four hundred million people in Europe and Africa who trade with us across the Atlantic But opposite our Western coast there are a thousand million folk, as compared with only three million in our Pacific States to sustain commerce with them. With the exceptions of manufactured goods and cotton, the bulk of the Far Eastern demand will be for grain and flour. As railway freight rates are prohibitive, as far as the cereal products of the Central West are concerned, Mr. Hill and others interested in trans-conticonditions express the conviction that the grain for Asiatic consumption must be grown in the thousand mile square patch comparatively near the Pacific, in the arid region, every acre of which must be irrigated to yield harvests. Were that done, he believes that soon there would be twenty instead of three million people to raise the crops necessary to feed our Pacific trade.

It is understood that, with a view to the accomplishment of so desirable an end, Congress next winter is to be asked to authorize the issue of a hundred million dollars or se in Govern- so; others are negative, as that Conment bonds for the purpose of con- gress shall not do certain things. The structing the irrigation works which reason for this difference is simply Mr. Hill and other railway magnates | that some provisious logically take the regard as necessary to lay the founds- affirmative form, while others are bettions of the new agricultural industry. cessfully completed, it is evident that ity can, in fact, hardly be expressed the Hill railways and steamship lines would be enormously benefited. It is possible, however, were we to elimi- provisions are limited to the States, nate the trans-continental railway in- while the negative ones operate everyterests from the consideration, that, as far as the country in general is con- of expression. cerned the end could be reached in a | The truth is that the advocates of way other than by such an expensive

ernment expense are working for.

of our chief cereal States from Pacific Coast terminals. But the Nicaragua Canal would overcome that obstacle at once. When the projected national waterway between the oceans should be available, the , wheat and floor of the Northwest and Central West would pass down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and reach San Francisco at a freight charge as low as probably would be charged were the same commodities carried by rail from the projected irrigation districts. The construction of the canal would furnish a new and great outlet for the surplus of our present grain producing area, which, it is as well to remember, has expanded as rapidly at least as the demand upon its productive capacity. Before taxing the people of the country generally to artificially create a new cereal region in the far West, perhaps it would be as well to find means for utilizing the agricultural resources already at our command. The Nicaragua Canal is the only irrigation ditch necessary to die with that end in view. Mr. Hill's suggested alternative would further en-rich him and his friends; but, much as the country would delight in such an agreeable consummation, the chances are that it would not approve of the national irrigation scheme, even were that entirely feasible, which is a matter of considerable doubt.

Partisanship and the Constitution. It cannot have escaped observation that the support of the doctrine that the Constitution does not follow the flag is essentially a partisan support. Now and then may be found a Democrat who openly upholds this new a considerably larger number of Republicans openly oppose it. Still it is gress may govern the Territories free from constitutional restraints are thick and thin supporters of the Administration. Just as obviously true is it that soundness of this new doctrine, and would never think of giving it even a tacit endorsement if not impelled to do

gencies of the Republican party. such a position the Republicans would clearly wrong in their present atti- gramme. Should they conclude tude. They are not only wrong in cal unwisdom in the highest degree. a prophet to foretell grave trouble, and it is by no means impossible that kinds necessary in the plate, they establish the precedent that Con-

the door wide open for their political further, and no one can say to what it ultimately will lead.

The doctrine that Congress is abso lute outside of the States means that all political rights may be denied by that body to ten millions of people living in Porto Rico and the Philippines. as well as to a million more living in the organized Territories and the District of Columbia. This is the palpable fact, and it cannot be obscured by any 'American flag standing for liberty everywhere." The very claim of absolutism in Congress is directly opposed to the idea of the flag everybe no liberty where people are subject. to the exercise of arbitrary power, even though at a given time it is exercised in a kindly and benevolent enjoyed at the sufferance of others, and which privileges may be with drawn at any time, are in no proper sense the equivalent of political liberty. In ante-bellum days many of the

The dangerous and obnexious character of this new doctrine is clearly Of this total more than one-fourth, admitted that where the Constitution ing larger than those of any other naprohibits Congress from doing certain tion. But right here our lead ends, for things, as the granting of titles of nobility, the prohibition applies everywhere. But why should it, if the Con- positors. Only eight in every one hunstitution is confined in its operation to the States? These negations upon the power of Congress are part and par- twenty-six, in France twenty-five, and cel of the Constitution itself. If we in Great Britain twenty-two depositwish to show that Congress has no power to grant a title of nobility, we Proportionately Switzerland leads all' must go straight to the Constitution to the rest of the world, having forty-two find the words of negation. In brief, depositors in every one hundred. we are told that Congress cannot grant a title of nobility in the Philippines the American depositors are much because the Constitution, which has fewer in number, both absolutely and no application to those islands, pro-

hibits any such act. If the general provisions of the Conextend to the Philippines, there is no can operate there. These negations in habits, upon the power of Congress were not designed as mere arbitrary limitations. They were put into the Constitution because they were deemed essential for the protection of the people. But what people? The people of the United States, of course, because it was for them that the Constitution was being framed. It was a matter of no concern to the members of the Constitutional Convention how many titles of nobility were created or conferred in other countries, and it is safe to say that not a single member imagined, even as a remote possibility, that Congress would attempt to grant a title of

nobility outside of the United States. Some of the provisions of the Constitution are affirmative in form, as that Congress may or shall do so and ter expressed negatively. A prohibit-Were that done and the system suc- ing of the granting of a title of nobilclearly save by words of direct negation. To argue that the affirmative where, is a mere quibbling over forms

the unlimited power of Congress saw ition of our agricultural production | the danger that lurked in the doctrine, as the advocates of irrigation at Gov- Of course, if there is no limitation outside of the States, Congress might set It is true that at present the cost of up a monarchy in some outlying pescarriage by rail is high enough to shut session, or it might re-establish slav-Hence, the champions of imperialism were forced to admit that there were some things that Congress could not do -because the Constitution prohibited them. The exceptions disclose the

> weakness of their position. In dealing with this question, the Republicans assume that they are certain to retain power for a long timeperhaps indefinitely; hence that they are safe, because they can change their attitude whenever they deem it necessary. In this, however, they reckon without their host. There never was a flood tide that was not followed by an ebb, and political parties are sometimes in the greatest danger when they imagine themselves the most secure It is to be devoutly hoped that no other party in the United States will ever follow the pernicious precedent, which the Republicans have sought to establish, but of that we cannot be certain, and it may easily come to pass that the same imperialistic doctrine may hereafter arise in a new form to placue those who are responsible for this de parture from true American principles that has aroused the deepest apprehension in the minds of all sincere be Hevers in constitutional government.

The Great Strike. There were few developments yester. day in the strike situation. Two nonunion plants in Pittsburg were obliged to suspend operations, their men having stopped work in sympathy with the strike. Just how many men are directly affected so far by President Shaffer's order we cannot estimate Various accounts place the number at theory of American government, and all the way from fifteen to fifty thousand. It is still more difficult to approximate the number of miners and an undentable fact that practically all others who will be temperarily thrown the champions of the idea that Con- out of employment through the stoppage of the iron, steel, and tin plants but it is large.

The Steel Trust people naturally do not show any sign of surrender, and in the most of these have in their hearts | fact it is not believed outside of labthe gravest misglyings as to the or hadouarters that they will offer any further concession. The strike comes in an evil hour for the corporations, which are full of orders, so by what appear to be the exi- but prominent New York men identified with the combination are saying If the Democratic party were in that the conflict was inevitable, and power, we may be absolutely sure that being so, it might as well materialize not one Republican in a hundred would now as later. There is absolute sirecognize the right of Congress to do lence as to what Mr. Morgan and his anything except within the limitations associates intend to do in the face of of the Federal Constitution. In taking the serious situation. Probably they are waiting for a further move by be clearly right, and they are just as Shaffer before deciding upon their promeet the strike with non-union labor principle, but they are showing politi- from a distance, it would not require They are figuratively sowing the wind, nay be that skilled laborers of the hoop. they may eventually, in the same fig- sheet, and tin mills would be difficult urative sense, reap the whirlwind. If to find, and again it is to be presumed that a large majority of operatives gress is independent of the Constitu- capable of taking the places vacated

bers of the union, so that the tie-up. opponents to carry the doctrine much if made general, may also be effective. ontinue, that will be bad enough they have abandoned, in order to avoid more than can be said for the average be heeded were the trust to attempt Of course, everybody hopes that the affair will pass over without bloodshed or violence, but the history of strike movements in the past does not where standing for liberty. There can much encourage the idea that it will. Meanwhile, it is unpleasant to think that men without a reasonable grievance would deliberately joopardize the business interests of the whole counway. Privileges which can only be try to gain an end involving nothing more than a sentiment.

The "New York World" calls attention to some rather suggestive figures slaves had kind masters, who granted on the subject of savings banks dethem many indulgences, but that did posits and depositors. It appears that the total of the deposits in Europe and America is about nine billion dollars, shown by the exceptions which its some two and one-half billions, is in advocates seek to make. Thus it is the banks of America, our deposits be-Germany, France, and Great Britain each exceeds us in the number of dedred Americans have savines banks accounts, while in Germany there are ors in each one hundred of the people.

From this it will be seen that while relatively, than those of the other countries named the American deposits average much the larger. It has been institution relating to Territories do not timated to at this is to be taken as inextend to the Philippines, there is no dicating plative thrift. Scarcely so, way by which its negative provisions. Rather it is suggestive of difference

Undoubledly it is true that Americans are more extravagant in their expenditures than are the people of any other country. In the United States money is more easily earned and it is more readily parted with than anywhere elec. At the same time savings banks deposits are scarcely to be taken as proof of relative thrift.

In European countries there are fewer opportunities for the profitable investment of small sums than there are here. The wage-worker on the other side of the Atlantic is quite generally content to make secure for a rainy day the small sum he can save from his daily or weekly earnings. On this side, the workingman who lays by something of his earnings takes the

able investment of the money. In the United States the deposits are larger than elsewhere because the average earnings are larger, and they are withdrawn sooner because in this

all the clubs which play. The Morris County Golf Club, of New Jersey, alone owns a hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of property in its house and

The stern moralist may be inclined to say that all this money is badly wasted, and might much better be spent on the poor, or on some profitable enterprise. But, after all, there is another side to the matter.

People who have money must spend it. That is one of the laws of human nature. As a rule, they will spend it on what amuses them. Theoretically, of course, they should consider what amuses other people, but practically they-do nothing of the kind. This is a case in which the theoretical must give way to the actual in argument. It is of no use to talk about what people ought to do when they are not going to do it.

The question is, therefore, whether it is better for them sto lavish their thousands on golf or on some one of the other amusements which are and have been fashionable. In England the rich man spends money on his preserves and his hunters, and takes his pleasure in riding across country. Aside from the fox's feelings on the subject, this sport is not likely to be popular in America because of the farmer's objection to having his crops spoiled. Not more than fifty years ago the English farmer was obliged to sit up at night to scare the landlord's game off his crops, for he dared not snare or kill the animals which devoured his substance. That would be poaching. Riding to hounds also means accidents to life and limb. On the whole, golf seems rather more humane and civilized than hunt-

ing, considered as a sport. There was a time when it was proper for gentlemen, and ladies, for that matter, to gamble recklessly. Fortunes were won and lost in an evening. The 'debt of honor" must be paid, though the tailor should wait. The result of this fashion was a somewhat peculiar code of honor and honesty, and occasionally the degeneration of a wellborn man into a card sharper. There is no temptation to be dishonest in playing golf. There is no money up on

Tennis held favor for a considerable time, but, although it had many merits as a sport, it kept the players on one small and grassy area, and exacted a considerable amount of muscular development and alacrity. It was never a game for eiderly folk. Golf can be played by anyone with taste and talent for it, though he be fifty years of age, and it takes the player rambling up hill and down dale indefinitely. There is more exercise of a more healthful kind than in tennis or croquet.

as if it had been original. Dr. Post published, we have the player applied as in the Arabic Bible, a work which had to be constructed upon lines of tis own, as no translation of such a book is praticable. The doctor is also engaged as chairman of a committee on Bible study, co-operating with Mr. Miller and Prof. West in preparing a comprehensive scheme of Biblical instruction for the college at Beyroot. kind than in tennis or croquet.

Yachting is another fashionable and expensive amusement, but it is not gregarious. For this amusement it is necessary that one rich man own the yacht, and that others travel as his guests. The golf club is open to any-

tion in certain particulars, they throw by the strikers are themselves mem- one with the comparatively small amount of money required for dues If made general, may also be effective, clubs, and costume. While it is diffi-if torrid weather conditions are to cult to learn to play the game really well, most people can do something without the added excitement and with it, and so long as the interest is heated blood of strike riots and largely social, as well as technical, it things of that sort. The men who brings people together in the open air have gone out have been warned by for exercise, and in costumes which Shaffer to keep away from the plants are healthful and picturesque, which is conflict. It is sound advice, but there ball. On the whole, golf is a distinct is some reason to doubt that it would improvement on most fashionable be heeded were the trust to attempt amusements, and if people really wish outburst of stilled rheteric about the resumption with imported workmen, to make work out of play, perhaps they cannot do better than to join a golf

Mother Goose at Manila.

This is the Battle of Manila. This is the man that won the Battle

This is the order that moved the man that won the Battle of Manila. This is the pen that wrote the order that moved the man that won the Battle of Manila.

This is the ink that flowed from the pen that wrote the order that moved the man that won the Battle of Manila, This is the blotter that blotted the ink that flowed from the pen that wrote the order that moved the man that won the Battle of Manila.

This is the waste basket that sheltered the blotter that blotted the ink that flowed from the pen that wrote the order that moved the man that won the Battle of Manila.

This is the janitor that emptied the waste basket that sheltered the blotter that blotted the ink that flowed from the pen that wrote the order that moved the man that won the Battle of Manila.

This is the medal that rewarded the janitor that emptied the waste-basket that sheltered the blotter that blotted the ink that flowed from the pen that wrote the order that moved the man that won the Battle of Manila,

Among the exceptionally fortunate peo ple who have been blessed with refreshing rains in this severe mason of drought in many parts of the United States, the Connecticut Vailey tobacco growers have rea-son to be thankful. A few days ago it looked as if their whole crop might be burned up. Now they are reasonably assured of a good return, which will come handy under conditions of free trade with Porto Rico. Connecticut wrappers and Porto Rican fillers make excellent cigars, more of which we hope soon to see in the market, in place of many oak and cabbage leaf abominations with which at present it abounds.

In the hope of averting the threatened strike on the Reading Railway, the offi-cials of the company have notified the men that they are investigating the wage question on other tipes and will be dispos-ed to do as well by their employes as others do. Our latest advices from the seat of impending war seem to indicate that this move on the part of the corporation is not appealing favorably to the men, and there is serious danger that the strike will be ordered.

The distinguished invalid list has not been inscribed with any new names for something of his earnings takes the first favorable opportunity to invest it in real estate or in some small business enterprace. If he puts it into a savings bank at all, it is merely for though not recovering from his attack temporary safety until an opening of of fever as fast as his friends could wish, In all countries the savings bank is peculiarly the place of small deposits. In the United States the deposits are

The Cuban military government has country there are so many ways in which the money can be made to yield a larger return.

The Cost of Golf.

It is estimated that this country spends at least lifteen million dollars a spends at least lifteen million dollars a when Congress shall meet again no time will be lost in undoing the mischief, as far as that can be done.

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Silva, has been killed by a poisoned ar-row while endeavoring to land on Paget Island, in the Dutch West Indies. Comparatively little has been heard in

recent years of Lord Cross, who was seventy-eight years old on May 30. He has played a leading part in the political has played a leading part in the political history of England, for during two Conservative administrations he was Home Secretary for India, though in the last Parliament he was Lord Privy Seal. It is commonly reported that he was one of her subjects most intimately associated with Queen Victoria, whom he was constantly called upon to advise in the management of her private affairs.

Andrew Carnegie has promised a gift to Halifax, amounting, it is understood, to about \$75,000. One would hardly look for the grandsor

of a British Prime Minister and the son of a Speaker of the House of Commons ment at the front. The Hon, Sidney Peel ment at the front. The Hon. Sidney Peel is such a man, and he has told the story of his experiences in the Boer war in the pages of "Trooper 808, L Y." recently published. He is the third son of Viscount Peel, the ex-Speaker. He had a distinguished career at Oxford, and is a barrister at law. He is secretary of the Probate Court.

Lord Londonderry, who has just been

appointed an aide-de-camp to King Ed-ward, has done a good deal of useful pub-lic service for Great Britain, and is at eat Britain, and is lic service for Great Britain, and is at present Postmaster General. One of his ancestors fought at Agincourt, and the second Lord Londonderry, better known as Lord Castlereagh, was a distinguished diplomatist in the reign of the first Napoleon. Lord and Lady Londonderry entertain a good deal both in London and the country, and Lord Londonderry has been more than once suggested as Lord Lieutenant of freland.

Edwin A. Abtey the artist, is still at work on his saries of "Holy Grail" pi tures begun ten years ago. He says that the work will probably keep him employed for a decade longer, and he has turned his English house, Morgan Hall, into a veritable museum of arms, costumes, and other objects of the Middle Ages. The Rev. Dr. George E. Post, of the

Syrian Protestant College, at Beyroot, has just completed a Bible dictionary in Arabic (two volumes), to the preparation hich he has given many years Although labeled a translation s almost as much a work of authorships if it had been original. Dr. Post pub

Prince Maximilian of Saxony, who for ome time ministered to the Roman Cath olic poor of East London, is now one of

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Members of Parliament don't all take ife in the House of Common too seriously and much amusement has been mused among the large body of memers over the fact that certain of the nore serious of their brethren are greatly nnoyed just now by the appearance in he lobby of ladies.

For an hour in the afternoon there are nore ladies there than men. The Terrace is as fashionable and gay as in any previous year. The ladies like to stand in the lobby and peep into the House be-fore going downstairs to the Riverside have tea.

Smoking, too, in the House of Com nons is apparently on the increase. A committee has just reported that more accommodation for smokers in the House is urgently needed. There are at present the members' smoking room and the strangers' smoking room. The committee recommends that two other large apartments should be devoted to the same burness. william Redmond said in the House a few days ago that the cigar which sold most easily cost a shilling, but the average man does not indulge in such a costly loxury. Mest of the members take their own cigars with them to the House, and not a few smoke pipes.

The determination of Japan to become in every sense a modern nation is in ne line of development made more plain than in the matter of shipyards. The Tokyo shippard, covering fully sixty acres, is reported as employing 3,000 men, who have all the latest machinery, including pneumatic riveters, and six steamers of 180,000 tons are on the stocks, two of them for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The fact that the works are equipped with electricity is a further indication of the progressive

spirit now ruling.

The shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki is The shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki is also going ahead, but special interest attaches to the new Government steel works. Song 5,000,000 yens have been young to the light of the large islands forming the Empire, and are, therefore, contiguous to China. The establishment, which covers 20 acres, is close by the coal fields, connected with the railway, and a seaport having over twenty feet of water will be convenient for the shipping of the finished products to the northern Islands, and also to China, which ultimately must become a large customer. The works are thoroughly equipped. In addition to blast furmaces, there are coke ovens, and in the steel department open-hearth Bessemer fornaces, with a full set of rolling mills for roughing, three bar mills, as well as rail, sheet, and plate rolls. There are steel and iron foundries, boiler shops, laboratories, testing and other departments. The works will soon be put in operation, construction being far advanced.

The report of the commission appointed consider the advisability of New Zenland joining the Federation of the Australian States has now been issued. It is adverse to the proposal, the commissioners being of opinion that for New Zealand to join the Commonwealth would prejudicially affect her interests.

Lord Ranfurly, the Governor, in his

speech at the opening of Parliament, said that developments in other countries, and also in New Zealand, connection with the formation of trusts and combinations, with a view to fixing abnormal rates for the purchase and sales of products within the colony, were worthy of attention. His advisers were of the opinion that should the evil conof the opinion that should the evil con-tinue a precautionary measure should be passed, making it illegal for persons, cor-porations, or companies to enter into con-tracts or agreements fixing an abnurmal price for foodstuffs and coal. The in-creased prices payable for coal for State requirements, the Governor said, made it essential for a State coal mine to be es-tablished.

Our British cousins are even imitating our pension system. There is a bill in some kind presents itself for the profit-able investment of the money.

Still is thought to be mending, and may Parliament providing a scheme for pen-able investment of the money. diers who have died in the South African war. This measure is being hastened by the officials of the War Office in order to stimulate collectments in the army, which are now very slow. The Cuban military government has in the army, which are now very slow. It is not proposed to pension the widows of any beverage containing the least percentage of alcohol at any army post exchange in the island. The result probability of the bill that pensions cannot be claimed as right, but are granted as

The inquisitorial proceedings of income tax collectors in Austria are a source of great annoyance to self-respecting citizens. They pry into every family secret, however delicate. But now they do even more than that. They attempt to check the income of a man by finding out what is sent him by rail. The inspector of taxes at Myslenice, in order to give the screw another turn, has applied to the screw another turn, has applied to the railway managers for permission to send an official to Makow station for a certain time in order to examine all parcels sent there or thence, and find out to whom or from whom they have been sent. Of course the purpose of such a demand is clear. Proof is required that certain persons spend more, and therefore have a greater income than they have declared, thus ignoring the fact that a man may possibly live beyond his income. At the same time it must be confessed that there is a great difficulty in getting people to give truthful declarations.

The municipal government of Milan b recently inaugurated a people's hotel, the of a large number of officials. The hotel although to be conducted along the same lines as the Mills hotels in New York City, was planned in imitation of the Rowto pert bestowed a large sum for erecting the building, which contains 530 bedrooms, besides dining, reading, and smoking besides dining, reading, and large rooms, bathing halls, a library, and large kitchens. In 1839 two Milanese engineers visited London, in order to study the Rowton houses and the system on which they are managed. Besides this, Lord Rowton houses and the system on which they are managed. Besides this, Lord Rowton paid a visit several months ago to Milan and inspected the new edifice. Representatives of working associations in other towns attended the inauguration, with a view to studying the system of organization. The prefect, Signor Alfano, represented the government, while the Duke of Aosta attended the ceremony in behalf of the King. The building has cost about \$140,000.

Poor and bankrupt though Turkey is she is still being goaded by the Powers of Europe. She is now being besieged with requests for contracts, backed by all the avallable diplomatic pressure. Having given an order to the firm of

ised four years ago, after its refusal to take over a large contract for guns, Tur key is now menaced by the French Em

key is now menaced by the Prench Embassy with a request to order four transports at a cost of \$60,000 each, while the Russian Embassy is reminding the Porte of the arrears of the old war.

It is amazing how the Ottoman treasury succeeds in keeping up to the recurring demands, though the last report upon the public debt administration practically announces an act of bankruptcy in stating that the customs receipts devoted to certain guarantees have not been paid. This administration is also practicing every sort of financial symmastics and suffering extremely from the refugee stamp issue, which seriously affects the regular stamp revenue. Meanwhile the official sale.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Strike or no strike-and we suppothere will be strikes so long as the sad old world wags on-let's have no hurling old world wags on—let's have no hurling of stones or casting of bricks or firing of pistols or shooting of guns or driving of knives. Deadly as they are, they are quite as ruinous to those employing them as to their victims, despite all that the advocates of force have to say.—Philadel-phie Inquirer.

President McKinley has now tried the horseless carriage. A wild-horseless Con-gress is still outside his experience.—New York World.

Since the abolition of the navy canteer ir sailors have taken to drinking wood sleohol on board ship. The drink is said to be second only to vitriol in its exhil-trating effect. Let the good work go on. -Milwaukee Sentinel.

The mercury took more degrees than Hanna did—in the late hot spell.—Bir-mingham Age-Herald, In summer, Andrew Carnegie should stop giving libraries and give away bath-tubs.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It's a comfort to hear that copious rains are falling throughout India. This means that although our own crops may fall a little short, we shall not be compelled to send what surplus we may have to that famine-stricken country.—St. Louis Star. It is not of much consequence what the jaunty Chauncey says, after his recent bad break in London. Nobody that knows him now takes him seriously. He is the senatorial Gratiano.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Here's more power to the arm of th American Consul at Tientsin, who has undertaken to impose stiff sentences upon American looters.—Boston Journal.

The American business men who have offered to contribute enough money to make Consul General Stowe the bestpaid Consul at Cape Town, in order to keep him at his post, have paid him a high compliment, even though under the law the Government cannot accept the offer.—Bostos Globe.

The Maryland Legislature is being asked to sling Mudd into the United States Senate.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. If further opportunities fail General Funston in the Philippines he can now come home and engineer the New Jersey end of Surgeon General Sternberg's cam-paign against the perfidious mosquito.— Chicago News.

General Otis denies that he had any disagreement with General MacArthur in the Philippines. It need not be remarked that General Otis never disagreed with anybody in the Philippines—not even with the Filipines.—Chicago Journal.

With regard to the complaint that the British Government is hampering Kitchener, it is possibly true; but it is proba-ble that the Government does not ham-per him half as much as the Boers do.— Pittsburg Dispatch.

Our Minister to Turkey ought to be able to get a fob as collector anywhere.-In-

It would be downright funny to the people who have to pay for the protection ac-corded the Steel Trust and Sugar Trust coried the Steel Trust and Sugar Trust if a war should break out between these two infant industries, caused by the embarrassment with Russia. Russia proposes to punish our iron if we persist in punishing its sugar. Truly, if a fight should come up between these two, the world would be an interested spectator.—Galveston News.

In speaking of Canton it is now necessary to locate the one meant.—Atlanta Constitution.

The good people of Ironton, Ohio, got after a negro the other evening and came

Perhaps Teddy has got the Constitution with him. At any rate it appears to be hopelessly lost.—Houston Post. The matter of granting franchises in the Philippines and other islands is to come before Congress at the coming ses-

sion. It is a question fraught with more difficulty than appears upon the surface.

-Springfield News. The American people are beginning to realize the fact that our navigation laws realize the fact that our navigation laws have protected American shipping off the high seas, and there is much reason to believe the day is not far distant when, in obedience to the popular demand. Congress will repeal these antiquated laws which have caused the decay of our merchant marine.—New Orleans States,

HOW SUBSIDY WORKS.

Striking illustrations of the inefficiency and wastefulness of bountles on navigation are continually occurring, and the PERSONAL.

Governor LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is quite ill, and has carceled all fils engagements on the advice of his physicians.

Among illustrious personages with queer fads must be numbered Prince Luitpold of Bavaria. His collection of beetles is the most extensive and complete in the world, and the prince is a skilled entomologist, deeply versed in the habits of ants, bees, moths, files, carwigs and the habits of ants, bees, moths, files, carwigs and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French sail was offered a carge from France to Australia and the French Island of New Caledonia, and the gram of the would not be accepted by the Grand Army of the Republic in the United Stafes. The amounts allowed are also very small. The widows of quarter in ballast to New Caledonia merely for master sergeants are to receive \$10 a month, those of color sergeants \$1.32, of corporals \$5, and privates \$5, with 50 cents a week for each boy under the age of fourteen and each time and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones. Last autumn a French is and the following instances are but types of many similar ones in ballast to New Caledonia merely for the purpose of receiving the grant from the French treasury. The reason for refusal was not the rate of freight offered, but the loss of time involved in loading the cargo at Glasgow and discharging part of it in Australia. There must be, indeed, many French ships constantly sailing empty over long distances for no other purpose but that of earning subsidies. Another case is that of a French sailing vessel which left Havre in ballast about last November for Saigon. There she took in a cargo of rice for Port de France (Noumes), New Caledonia, whence the is now on the way to Rotterdam loaded with ore. Her subsidy is be-£6,000 and £5,400 for the round woyage, during a large portion of which she was empty. There is already a gfowing conviction in France that the game of navigation subsidies is not worth the candle, and if examples such as these were widely known there it is very likely that it would be abandoned, or at least so modified as to prevent the waste of the money of French taxpayers now going on, Manchester Guardian.

There is perhaps all too much justifica-ion for the belief that war might have been averted had wiser counsels pre-vailed; there can be no question of the pitiful character of the task on which the Empire is engaged when it is crushing two small Republics. But these considerations, pregnant as they are with future controversy, cannot take their place in controversy, cannot take their place in importance with the grim fact of the war. Britain is engaged in a struggle from which there can be no retreat. It must be fought to the very end, no matter at what cost of blood and treasure. Any other course would be suicidal. And self-preservation, unlike questions of eguity and justice, does not brook controversy. The Government of Great Britain, rightly or wrongly, has contracted a debt which the people must pay. There can be no repudiation of it, even if the Government that incurred it stands proven false to its trust. If, then, there can be no parleying with a foe in arms; no restoration of the status quo, what avail is it to preach the iniquity of the war-a doctrine that for the time being must be academical? If the only possible result is not the cessation of the struggle, but its continuance under the stimulus of revived hope, is he the patriotic citizen who so preaches? Is it not for him to support the war to the end, that its evils may be the somer over, and to reserve until that time his indictment of those whom he may consider responsible for the struggle? Does not the privilege of free speech often carry with it the responsibility of silence?—Montreal Herald. importance with the grim fact of the war. Montreal Herald.

OUR SHABBY LEGATIONS.

A contemporary has been investigating the character of the buildings occupied by our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad and reports them to be beneath the dignity of a country like that of the United States. The Embassy in England is pro-States. The Embassy in England is pro-nounced to be a "dingy, inadequate, and insalubrious suite of rooms," while that at Berlin is characterized as a "shabby and poky" house. A country as rich, prominent, and powerful as the United States should provide better quarters in foreign countries for the transaction of its business. Shabbiness and dinginess are not "dignified simplicity," they are exhibitions of slatteruliness, which "from the dignity of the nation. from the dignity of the nation.-

RUSSIA'S PUBLIC DERT

The total debt of the Russian Empire on January 1, 1900," says O. P. Austin, Chief of the Statistical Bureau of the 'is officially stated as amounting to \$3,199,-

"This total does not include the guaranteed railway stock, equal to \$64,370,000; the value of railway bonds of private railway corporations, amounting to \$55,899,000, ost all of which is guaranteed by the ernment, and about \$250,000,000 of Government, and about \$296,000,000 mortgage bonds issued by the land banks, a grand total of over \$36,000,000. The mous importance of the Government in the economic life of the nation is seen best from the fact that out of a total of best from the fact that out of a total of over \$5,00,000 of all sorts of State securi-ties and those issued by private, indus-trial, and financial concerns, over \$4,00,000 are either public bonds or securities hav-ing behind them a Government guaranty. And that this guaranty is not merely nominal, but quite often becomes effect-ive as far as the State is concerned, the history of Russian financiering bears ample testimony. history of Russ ample testimony.

"Russia, then, it is seen, holds second place among the indebted nations of the world. While the per capita indebtedness is smaller than for the majority of the great Powers, it must not be forgotten that the debt burden, in view of the low productivity of national labor and the re-sulting relative poverty of the nation, must be felt more severly than in other more advanced countries.

"About 1890, or rather beginning with December, 1888, the Russian Government, availing itself of the relative case of the European money markets, succeeded in converting the greater part of its outstanding liabilities from a 414, 5, 514, and 6 per cent basis to a 4 per cent, 314, and even 3 per cent basis. The results of this huge financial operation are seen in the fact that whereas in 1887 the average inwas 4.67, about three quarters (73 per cent) of the debt paying interest at a rate of 5 per cent and higher, the normal rate after the conversions becomes 4 per cent, about three quarters of all Russian public se-curities (\$2,450,367,090 out of \$3,197,586,000) be-

ing now of this type.
"These conversions considerably swelled the capital amount of the debt. Thus, for instance, the nominal value of the 5 per cent Bank Obugations and Oriental Loans, the conversion of which took place in 1894, was over \$\$\$52,576,000, while the corresponding nominal value of the 4 per cent bonds, for which they were exchanged, amounted to \$351,231,000, causing thus a net increase of the public by almost \$100,000,000 (\$97,655,000). Th er interest rates of the new bonds of course, reduced correspondingly the an-nual outlay on the public debt. It is estimated that, while these operations resulted in increasing the capital debt of the nation by over \$200,000,000, the economies effected by way of lower interest payments are not less than \$12,000,000 per

"Another common feature of the recent short-term bonds have been supplanted to a large extent by long-term bonds, run-ning for terms of sixty to eighty-four years (the Government by annual drawings redeeming at par part of the debt, the sinking fund set aside for that pur pose gradually reducing the debt within the periods mentioned), or even making a part of the debt redeemable at its pleas use—that is, perpetual in the sechnical

realized from the recent loans were used can be stated only in general terms. While part of the net proceeds of these loans may have been used for military and kindred purposes (rearmament of the army, construction of men-of-war, wharfs, and docks), there is no doubt that by far the greater part has been used for what is known technically for 'productive' enter-prises, charay the construction of railways. A closer analysis of the Russian public debt statement shows that prima facie raffway bonds figure to a considerable extent (over 35 per cent) in the general total (a.,100,667,000 out of a total of \$27161.520,000 in the year lists).

"The total amount of securities floated

SCIG. 22,000 in the year lke).

"The total amount of securities floated by the Russian Government, either for the purpose of rallway building, the buying out of privately owned lines, and the conversion or redemption of railway bonds until the year lke, amounted to over \$1.42,00,000 The total railway debt for that year is given officially as \$1.317. over \$1.442,989,000 The total railway debt for that year is given officially as \$1.317,138,000. In 1990 this debt stands at about \$1.374,900.000. It should be noted, however, again in this connection that the Government guarantees the interest on bonds of almost all private lines, the value of which bonds amounts to about \$55,000,000. "Another question which requires examination is that of the foreign holdings. A glance at the Russian public-debt statement shows that the entire debt is divided into two pretty nearly equal parts—first. that part of which both capital and interest are payable either in foreign currency or gold rubles; second, that part of which both capital and interest are payable in rubles; or, to use the corresponding American term, in 'currency'—that is, the gold clause being omitted. This distinction has no practical value under present conditions, as long as the Russian monetary system is maintained on a gold basis and the circulating credit rubles are exchanged at par against their gold equivalent. The distinction, however, is important, historically, as it coincides pretty well with the distribution of the Russian funds between holders within the country on the one side and foreign holders on the other. As a matter of fact, owing to the fluctuations to which the Russian monetary unit was subject until tha winter of 184 the December 184 the December 184 the Russian monetary unit was subject until tha winter of 184 the December 185 the control of the fluctuations to which the Russian monetary unit was subject until tha winter of 184 the December 185 the control of the fluctuations to which the Russian monetary unit was subject until tha win-

well with the distribution of the reassang funds between holders within the country on the other. As a matter of fact, owing to the fluctuations to which the Russian monetary unit was subject until the winter of 1894. The Russian currency bonds found but little and intermittent favor with a small number of German, Dutch, and French capitalists, the foreign investor paper hardly knowing of their existence. Intersely the Russian investor paper cartering, found the investment in gold bonds rather inconvenient for the very same reason just given. In a general way, then, it may be said that no less than 50 per cent of the Russian debt is held abroad (R.586,45206) out of a total of R.129,657,090.

"Arelatively small amount only, namely, 244,029,000 rubles, or 6.9 per cent of the total amount payable in gold or foreign currency, is held in Russia. On the other hand, it is equally apparent that of the 4,140,118,000 rubles contracted in currency is held in Russia. On the other hand, it is equally apparent that of the 4,140,118,000 rubles contracted in currency is held in Russia of the foreign-held part of the Russian debt is less casy of answer. No direct data bearing on the question have ever been collected, indirect indices, such as the value of coupons presented for redemption at the counters of foreign banking houses, or the total amount of securities quoted at the different exchanges, etc., are all misleading, since for various, mainly speculative, reasons, coupons are very often presented for redemption in a country different from the one where the security is held, and furthermore, for the reason that the securities themselves being almost all coupon (not registered) boads are freely moving from country to country, in response to the speculative demands of the various markets. As a matter of fact it is stated that for the security is held, and furthermore, for the reason that the securities themselves being almost all coupon (not registered) boads are freely moving from country to country, in response to the spec